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Oxfordshire County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

County Health Services

PART II

Report of the
County Medical Officer

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1945

STATISTICS.

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 470,808.

Population (Census 1931), 129,082.

Population (Estimated mid-1945), 146,590.

Number of inhabited houses (1931), 50,638.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931), 52,838.

Rateable value for whole County, £792,669.

Estimated product of penny rate for whole County (1944-1945),
£3,230.

(b) EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<i>Births.</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
	Legitimate	2418	1207	1211
	Illegitimate	350	182	168
		—	—	—
		2768	1389	1379
		—	—	—

Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 18.8.

Stillbirths.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	62	30	32
Illegitimate	2	2	—
	—	—	—
	64	32	32
	—	—	—

Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 22.6.

<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
	1684	879	785

Rate per 1000 11.4.

Maternal Mortality (whole County).

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births</i>
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	3	1.06
	—	—
Total	3	1.06
	—	—

Infant Mortality.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births</i>
Legitimate	48	30	78	34.2
Illegitimate	13	13	26	74.0
	—	—	—	—
	61	43	104	37.5
	—	—	—	—

Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years) 5.

The chief causes of death were pneumonia 12, premature birth 30, and congenital malformation and birth injuries 38.

It remains to be seen whether the measures now taken for the additional care of the premature child (under 5½ lbs. at birth), described later in the report, will lessen the number of infants dying as a result of this handicap.

The rate for the County does however still show a very favourable comparison with the rest of the country and may be considered largely the result of the facilities for child welfare afforded by the Committee together with the excellent work of the Health Visitors and District Nurse Midwives over a period of years.

The following table gives the rate per 1000 births for the County and for England and Wales for the past seven years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Oxfordshire</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1945	37	46
1944	37	46
1943	34	49
1942	33	49
1941	38	59
1940	51	45
1939	36	50
1938	34	53

Maternal Mortality.

The rate showed a very slight increase over the previous year.

No death was caused through puerpual sepsis and three from other puerperal causes, giving a death rate of 1.06 per 1000 live and still births as compared with 1.79 for England and Wales.

The result is also a matter for congratulation, particularly when, as with the rate for infant mortality, the excellence of the result has been sustained over a period of years.

Maternal Mortality Per 1000 live and stillbirths

<i>Year</i>	<i>Oxfordshire</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1945	1.06	1.79
1944	.95	1.93
1943	1.86	2.29
1942	.7	2.01
1941	.38	2.23
1940	.45	2.16
1939	.96	2.83
1938	1.37	3.08

Birth Rate. The rate, 18.8, is a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, 20.0. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 16.1 per 1000 total population.

The number of live births and still births given are those registered during the calendar year but adjusted for inward and outward transfers, for example the figures would not include births taking place at the Evacuation Maternity Homes such as Freeland House and Chippinghurst Maternity Home excepting those of mothers normally resident within the County.

The illegitimate births numbered 14.4 per cent of the total births for the year. This represents an increase of 5.2 per cent on the figure for 1944.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from cancer recorded during the year was 244, which number is 14.5 per cent of the total number of deaths from all causes. During 1944 the percentage was 16.1.

The rate per 1000 living for 1945 was 1.66, as compared with a rate of 1.87 for 1944.

DEATHS FROM CANCER

Urban Districts

				0	1	5	15	45	65
Males	—	—	—	—	13	23
Females	—	—	—	2	16	22

Rural Districts

				0	1	5	15	45	65
Males	...	...	...	1	—	—	4	30	56
Females	...	...	...	—	—	—	15	26	47

Facilities for treatment by radium are available at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

With the approval of the local authorities concerned the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council undertook through its Medical Advisory Committee to survey the whole Region (including Northampton County Borough and County Council for this specific purpose) with the object of formulating a comprehensive scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. This scheme was approved by the Regional Council in November 1945 and presented to all the local authorities concerned.

Vital Statistics of whole County during 1945 and previous years.

YEAR 1	Population estimated to middle of each year 2	BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE COUNTY			
		Number 3	Rate per 1000 of population 4	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages	
				Number 5	Rate per 1000 Nett Births 6	Number 7	Rate per 1000 of population 8
1938	135,200	2,167	16.0	75	34.6	1,635	12.0 (9.78)†
1939	B.R. 142,530 D.R. 137,660	2,116	15.2	78	36.4	1,727	12.1 (9.8)†
1940	157,880	2,175	13.8	117	51.3	1,987	12.6
1941	178,800	2,370	13.2	110	* 41	1,931	10.8
1942	164,110	2,760	16.8	94	33	1,706	10.3
1943	157,330	2,877	18.2	97	34	1,726	10.9
1944	153,130	3,064	20.0	115	37	1,779	11.6
1945	146,590	2,768	18.8	104	37	1,684	11.4

* Based upon a total of 2629 births.

† A corrected rate having been adjusted for age and sex distribution.

TABLE SHOWING THE CHIEF KILLING DISEASES IN OXFORDSHIRE
DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total number of deaths</i>			
Heart Disease	469
Cancer	244
Cerebral haemorrhage	240
Pneumonia (all forms)	82
Bronchitis	68
Tuberculosis (all forms)	55
<hr/>				
Road accidents	14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year:

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	nil
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	nil
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	nil
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	203
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	124
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	12
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	26
Measles	...	...	...	...	2838
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	51
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	8
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	89
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	8
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	5

Three deaths were due to measles, one to whooping cough and none to diphtheria.

The number of cases of measles notified showed a marked increase, 2838, as compared with 151 the previous year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No. cases notified	...	...	...	8
„ „ treated at home	...	...	nil	
„ „ treated in hospital	...	...	8	
„ „ where vision impaired	...	...	nil	
„ „ deaths	...	...	...	nil

Puerperal Pyrexia

No. cases notified	...	...	...	8
„ „ visited by Council Officers	...	...	8	
„ „ removed to hospital	...	...	6	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The County Council is the Local Supervisory Authority under Sec. 187, Public Health Act, 1936. There were 14 homes on the register at the end of the year of which 10 were Maternity Homes.

Year 1945.

Number of applications for registration	...	...	...	2
Number of Homes registered	...	...	...	2
Number of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...			nil
Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	...	nil
Number of applications for exemption from registration	...			nil
Number of cases in which exemption has been granted	...			nil

No application has been made to the County Council by a County District Council for the delegation of powers.

War-time Day Nurseries

The Nurseries at Rosehill and Henley continued to remain open during the year, but the following Nurseries were closed as the attendances did not justify their continuance:

Littlemore (February), Chipping Norton (April), Witney (May), Great Milton (June) and Thame (November).

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are now 50 centres in the County including two Centres held at Residential Nurseries.

The number of infants attending for the first time was:—

Under 1 year...	...	...	...	2105
1—5 years	...	...	...	468
				—
Total				2573
				—

Hospital treatment continues to be provided under the County Infant Welfare Scheme. 23 children were treated at Burford Cottage Hospital and 6 as in-patients at the Wingfield-Morris Hospital and Cold Ash Hospital at a cost of £314. Eight children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum were treated at the Oxford Eye Hospital. 22 children under five years of age were examined by an Ophthalmic Surgeon and glasses were provided in 6 cases.

Infant Welfare Centres

Wroxton	Yarnton
Adderbury	Bicester
Swalcliffe	Kidlington
Hook Norton	Islip
Chipping Norton	Sandhills
Kingham	Wheatley
Deddington	Rose Hill
Somerton	Littlemore
Charlbury	Dorchester
Enstone	Clifton Hampden
Finstock	Garsington
*Great Tew	Thame
*Chadlington	Great Milton
Burford	Tetsworth
Milton-u.-Wychwood	Stadhampton
Leafield	Watlington
Bampton	Chinnor
Filkins	Benson
Carterton	Stoke Row
Witney	Peppard
Northleigh	Goring
Eynsham	Micklands
Handborough	Mapledurham
Woodstock	Henley
Kirtlington	

* The Centres indicated thus were opened in 1945.

Maternity Accommodation

Chippinghurst Emergency Maternity Home was closed in August of 1945 and up to that time 93 County mothers were admitted.

345 County mothers were also admitted to the Radcliffe Maternity Home.

A considerable number of cases was also accommodated in the maternity units of Public Assistance Institutions at Banbury, Woodstock and Henley.

23 beds were also available at private nursing homes in the County.

On the closing down of Chippinghurst Manor the City Council enlarged the Maternity unit at Cowley Road Hospital and leased 12 beds to the City Health Committee. During 1945, 85 mothers were admitted.

Cases Attended by Midwives

	<i>In Institutions</i>	<i>Domiciliary</i>
As Midwives	244	1112
As Maternity Nurses	315	228

Health Visitors.

There are now 21 health visitors. The health visitors are whole-time officers of the County Council, and also act as School Nurses.

Midwives Acts.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the County (excluding institutions) was 64 and Miss Owen and Miss Down made regular visits of inspection.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Infant Life Protection.

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 133. The number of foster parents was 108. Regular visits to children were paid by the Health Visitors.

Adoption of Children Act, 1926.

The Superintendent Health Visitor acted as guardian *ad litem* in 41 cases. Adoption orders were made in all but two cases.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Every effort was made during the year, either by poster, leaflet or advertisement to stress the need for immunisation.

During the year the numbers of children immunised at Welfare Centres were:—

Under five years	...	1330
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Premature Births.

Particular care is taken of premature babies (defined for their purpose as weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under at birth), and arrangements are made for obtaining such information from doctors, midwives, etc.

Apart from arrangements made when desirable, for the child's admission to hospital a special set of equipment is available at any time for the use of the district nurse.

The following are some of the items provided:—

Cot, screens and blankets.

Feeding bottles.

Œsophageal feeding apparatus.

Pipettes for feeding.

Food thermometer.

Rectal thermometer.

etc., etc.

The total number of premature babies notified during 1945 was 37, of whom 16 were born at home and 21 in hospital. Of those born at home none was removed to hospital, and 10 were living at the end of one month. Two died within 24 hours.

Of those born in hospital 15 survived at the end of one month, four having died during the first 24 hours.

Emergency and Obstetric Unit.

The unit is based upon the Radcliffe Infirmary and covers the whole of the County.

It is called upon when removal to hospital would endanger the life of the patient. During the year 10 calls were made to patients in the County—they were all for cases of post-partum haemorrhage and shock. No patients died.

Since the inception of the unit in 1939, there have been so far as the County are concerned approximately 110 calls with one death only recorded, an exceptional record.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Whenever possible health visitors pay particular attention to these children. Co-operation is maintained with Moral Welfare Associations and an Officer of the Association is given facilities for meeting mothers at the offices of the Health Department.

Assistance is also given to the mother when possible to find accommodation both before and after her confinement.

As will be seen on page 4 there is a marked increase in the number of illegitimate births.

Scabies.

13 cases received in-patient treatment during the year. The cost was £60. The maximum stay was 21 days, each an average of 10 days.

Laboratory Services.

The County Council and the Local Sanitary Authorities have agreements with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory whereby for an annual grant the facilities of the laboratories are placed at the disposal of all doctors in the area.

These facilities include the bacteriological examination of water. The Wassermann test in connection with the Council's V.D. Scheme are still undertaken by the Radcliffe Infirmary. The service has been of great value to general practitioners in the area.

Ambulances.

The Council does not operate its own ambulance service, but local needs appear to be fairly well satisfied at the present time. (A new ambulance will operate from Milton-under-Wychwood during 1946).

During the year the Oxford and District Joint Hospitals Board convened a conference of ambulance owning authorities, and a fully comprehensive scheme it is hoped will emerge from these deliberations.

I would pay tribute, however, to the Voluntary Car Pool organized by the Women's Voluntary Services, whose work was most valuable particularly in connection with the maternity and tuberculosis services.

The list of the existing ambulances are as follows:—

St. John's Ambulance Brigade

<i>Station</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Oxford	61149 or 48751 Ext. 117.
Banbury	Banbury 2222.
Woodstock	Woodstock 3.
Watlington	Watlington 58.
Charlbury	Charlbury 30.
Kidlington	Kidlington 197.
Middle Barton	Steeple Aston 227.

Belonging to Local Authorities

Thame U.D.	Thame 144.
Bicester	Bicester 49.
Witney U.D. and R.D.	Witney 67

Belonging to Hospitals

Henley War Memorial Hospital	Henley 231.
Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton 134.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Counties of Oxfordshire and Berkshire and the City of Oxford continue the Agreement with the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary whereby free treatment is given to all applicants at the Infirmary. The total cost to the Infirmary is divided in respect of out-patients' treatment in proportion to the attendances made by patients from the areas of the three authorities and as regards in-patients' treatment in accordance with the number of days on which beds are occupied by such patients.

An agreement is in force with the Royal Berkshire Hospital for the treatment of Oxfordshire patients.

Each authority pays the cost of the pathological examinations of its own patients.

The following tables give the number of new cases of the disease during the last five years, belonging to Oxfordshire:—

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhœa</i>		<i>Non-Venereal</i>		<i>Total</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	<i>Attendances</i>
1940	13	10	31	7	5	21	1321
1941	10	13	34	9	16	26	1829
1942	13	9	17	10	8	20	1083
1943	14	17	24	15	49	43	1167
1944	13	14	25	29	54	64	1423
1945	7	12	11	17	33	75	1267

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Non-Venereal Attendances</i>		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1940	24	13	35	7	11	21	397
1941	10	10	34	9	16	26	184
1942	13	9	17	10	8	20	217
1943	1	2	4	4	6	13	186
1944	1	1	5	4	7	12	237
1945	2	5	1	5	8	15	184

The high proportion of cases proving to be non-venereal is no doubt the result of local and national propaganda and is an indication that people are more aware of the dangers of these diseases.

The scheme for treatment at the home or surgery, by specially approved general practitioners, has continued during the year.

Seven medical practitioners qualified under the Ministry of Health Regulations were approved.

The following new cases were seen:—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Syphilis	4	3
Gonorrhoea	3	6
Non-V.D.	2	10

Unfortunately the geographical distribution of the medical men concerned does not permit the whole of the County being adequately covered, and Banbury area is particularly unfortunate in this respect as it contains none of the approved practitioners, nor has it been possible to arrange for a special clinic at the local hospital.

Regulation 33B.

This war-time measure empowers an authority to enforce treatment of any person in whose case information has been received from two persons that such a person has been responsible for the informant contracting venereal disease.

During the year there were 17 notifications (two of syphilis and 15 gonorrhoea) and all in respect of females.

No less than 15 of these were traced and in 5 cases contact was made sufficient to persuade the person to attend for treatment; a second notification was received in two cases and notices served.

I would like to record here the value of the continued services of the Police authorities who have readily co-operated in identifying the person reported.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(Report by DR. N. J. ENGLAND.)

Vital Statistics. The incidence of tuberculosis as shown by notifications and deaths is demonstrated in the following table:—

<i>New Cases (notifications)</i>					<i>Deaths</i>				
<i>Age</i>		<i>Non-</i>			<i>Age</i>		<i>Non-</i>		
<i>Groups</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Groups</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	0—	—	—	—	—
1—	2	—	3	4	1—	—	1	1	1
5—	3	4	3	8	5—	—	1	3	2
10—	1	8	2	1	15—	13	12	—	2
15—	11	7	2	2	45—	14	3	1	—
20—	15	10	1	3	65—	—	1	—	—
25—	21	14	1	1					
35—	15	12	1	5					
45—	7	1	1	2					
55—	5	2	—	—					
65—	1	—	—	—					
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
	81	58	14	26		27	18	5	5

Dispensary Treatment.

	No. New T.B. Cases	Total T.B. & Suspected cases, excluding contacts	% increase in Total T.B. & Suspected cases over 1934	Pop.
1934	110	231	—	131,300
1935	97	249	7%	131,400
1936	96	307	31%	132,550
1937	78	294	27%	133,660
1938	88	343	48%	135,200
1939	92	346	48%	142,530
1940	142	376	63%	157,850
1941	149	519	125%	178,800
1942	133	601	160%	164,110
1943	155	671	272%	157,330
1944	187	830	359%	153,130
1945	146	651	218%	146,590

The following table shows the number of deaths and rates per 100,000 living in the County since 1914:—

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>All forms</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>
1914	104	75	130	93
1915	113	89	141	117
1916	112	92	150	123
1917	168	144	195	168
1918	142	119	162	135
1919	105	84	137	109
1920	90	69	107	82
1921	99	75	121	92
1922	97	73	113	85
1923	89	66	108	81
1924	86	64	107	79
1925	72	53	96	71
1926	82	61	95	70
1927	99	72	118	86
1928	67	48	85	62
1929	91	70	107	83
1930	73	57	94	74
1931	61	47	74	57
1932	64	49	71	54
1933	63	48	77	58
1934	54	41	66	50
1935	54	41	70	53
1936	56	42	72	54
1937	38	28	51	38
1938	42	31.1	50	37
1939	51	35.7	60	42
1940	45	28	55	35
1941	64	34	73	41
1942	54	32	67	40
1943	45	28	53	33
1944	53	35	63	41
1945	45	30	55	37

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS. RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1945.

A. Return showing the work of the Dispensaries

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Adults. M. F.	Children. M. F.	Adults. M. F.	Children. M. F.	Adults. M. F.	Children. M. F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous	61	40	7	14	68	54	146
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	49	56	141
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	128	177	364=651
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2	1	—	—	2	1	5
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	9	14	52
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	35	85	209=266
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—							
(a) Recovered	9	10	1	5	10	15	39
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	183	310	663=702
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Register on December 31st :—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous	254	191	44	59	297	250	646
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	70	89	263=909

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	860
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of"	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (<i>all causes</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
5.	Number of attendances at dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2707
6.	Number of consultations—personal	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
7.	Number of Visits by Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
8.	Number of Visits by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1953
9.	Number of specimens of sputum examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	529
10.	Number of X-rays in connection with Dispensary work	...	...	...	...	...	...	2124
11.	Number of "T.B. plus cases" on Dispensary register on December 31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	181

Epidemiology

Pulmonary tuberculosis still continues to fall more heavily on the young adults than on the older age groups in this county. This applies to notification and mortality and to both sexes.

	<i>Notifications</i>			
	<i>under age 35</i>		<i>Over age 35</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1941	30	32	23	17
1942	46	39	30	10
1943	41	41	37	17
1944	67	58	35	19
1945	53	43	28	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	237	213	153	78
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>under age 45</i>		<i>Over age 45</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1941	33	10	16	5
1942	19	16	16	3
1943	18	12	10	5
1944	21	20	10	2
1945	13	14	14	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	104	72	66	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Dispensary Service

The annual return shows a general decline in all sections, new definite cases, suspects, contacts, etc., though the total number of definite cases on the register is similar to 1944. It is considered that this decline is only a temporary phase and experience so far in 1946 confirms this opinion. The tuberculosis dispensary is now firmly established as a diagnostic centre as well as for follow-up of definite cases. The diagnostic work is now double the pre-war figure. It is quite obvious that the efficiency with which this work is carried out depends not only on the personnel but the facilities which are available. Undoubtedly the correct siting is the out-patient department of a general hospital, but, special consideration should be given to the needs of the service in providing this out-patient accommodation. Efficiency is prejudiced when the central administrative staff is divorced from the main dispensary and only occasional sessions can be held in an overcrowded out-patient department. Although some good work may be done in this way many important aspects of the work, social, after-care and teaching particularly, are inadequately dealt with.

Institutional Treatment

The reserved bed accommodation has risen by 28 beds. Ten of these beds have been provided at the Osler Pavilion and the remaining eighteen by the establishment of a new unit for treatment in conjunction with Oxford City. The extra beds have caused some reduction in the waiting list but the steady influx of new patients with, in addition, the Service Mass Radiography cases, still compels a waiting time of about two months.

The main centre for institutional treatment is the Osler Pavilion. This unit is an interesting experiment in tuberculosis treatment in that it occupies a position midway between a chest hospital and a sanatorium. Prolonged treatment is not possible as sanatorium facilities are lacking, but in consequence one does not meet with patients so institutionalized that they are difficult to get back to work, and, as has been recorded, a large percentage are able to return to work. That this can be achieved commands respect. Though some increased relapse rate may result this must be weighed in the balance against patients discharged completely quiescent but unfit for work, due to prolonged institutional treatment, and in consequence without earning capacity to support their families, a charge on the State, and without the power to defend their household from poverty and disease. It would seem that results of treatment should be interpreted not only in terms of clinical medicine such as 'quiescent' but also in respect of function namely whether the patient has been able to return to work or not. In this respect the Osler Pavilion can demonstrate good results and is to be congratulated.

After-Care.

The County Council has appointed a Rehabilitation and Assessment Officer who acts as liaison officer between the dispensary service, Care Committee and Labour Exchange. Undoubtedly much remains to be done but a happy medium must be struck between doing too much for patients that they lose confidence in themselves and too little when they are left to their own devices and relapse through inadequate care and attention. The guiding principles must be to help the patients to help themselves and to discourage idleness. As is indicated in the report the present position of the labour market is in favour of low unemployed totals. If this is to be maintained in future in the face of increasing competition much hard work will be needed to see that the position of the tuberculous ex-patient does not suffer.

ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION.

Report of the Rehabilitation Officer

Assessment

	1945		1944
Number of cases dealt with	57	compared with	112
„ „ granted	54	„ „	96
	£ s d		£ s d
Maintenance allowances	46 59 18 4	compared with	79 115 13 11
Special allowances	3 1 5 0	„ „	10 3 15 0
Discretionary allowances	5 1 13 6	„ „	7 2 2 9
Cases referred to Public Assistance	2	„ „	4
Cases taken over from	„ „ 1	„ „	4

Average weekly payments throughout the year:—

1945= 61 1944=66

Amounts paid=1945=£90 6s. 2d. 1944=£100 2s. 6d.

The lower figures for 1945 are probably due to the much higher proportion of service cases, as these have either pensions or treatment allowances and, therefore, are not due for allowances under Memorandum 266/T.

<i>Rehabilitation</i>	1945		1944
Number of persons placed in work	63	as compared with	67
Number of ex-service men placed	30	„ „	20
Number of civilians placed	33	„ „	47

Allocation of work is as follows:—

Training	7	
Lorry driving	8	
Carpentry	3	
Commercial travelling	1	
Electricians	3	
Railways	2	
Pest Officers	2	
Butcher shop	2	
Gardening	4	
Secretarial	11	13 were placed with their old
Storekeeper	1	firms either in the same work or
Sanatorium staff	1	at lighter work.
Shop Assistants	3	
Factory hands	5	
Typewriter mechanic	1	
Farming	1	
Labouring	4	
Car hire business	1	
Garage hands	2	
Metal worker at home	1	

Handicraft and Home Employment.

The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

Leatherwork	...	12	Basketwork	...	2
Woodwork	...	1	Poultry	...	1
Metalwork	...	2	Soft Toys	...	5
Macrame	...	3	Shoe Repairs	...	1=27

Of the leatherworkers one keeps himself entirely and three others should be able to follow suit soon provided the market keeps favourable. The woodworker would be able to make a living if his health were a little better.

The best basket maker who showed signs of making quite a good living at this work, has, unfortunately, died. The poultry keeper is doing very well and it is hoped soon to report that he has been able to do without the help of the Relieving Officer.

General Remarks

There is no doubt at all that the Tuberculosis Allowances do fulfil their original purpose in persuading patients to accept Sanatorium treatment. Patients are frequently very depressed on being told they have tuberculosis and have to undergo treatment but the Rehabilitation Officer has always had the pleasure of seeing this depression lift when the extent of the allowances, inadequate as they are, has been learnt.

There have been made over two hundred assessments and in only one instance did the patient say the allowance was too small. He, however, accepted the allowance but as he subsequently refused Sanatorium treatment, it had to be stopped. Unfortunately, the cost of living has gone up considerably since Memo. 266/T came into force, and it is becoming more and more difficult for patients and their families to be adequately fed and clothed and it is considered that some increase should be made to offset this higher cost.

The allowances do ease the patient's mind of financial worries and in the opinion of the Rehabilitation Officer this is a big factor in starting his rehabilitation.

The connections that exist between the County Rehabilitation and the Ministry of Labour are very satisfactory, everything works smoothly and the Ministry as represented in Oxfordshire have been most sympathetic and useful in getting people placed in suitable work.

With regard to Home Handicrafts the position is not so good; there is a good deal to be done before this can be considered to be on a satisfactory basis. Lack of instructors and shortage of supplies have limited the choice of crafts in the past but time will gradually overcome these difficulties. The very nature of the disablement, with its ups and downs of working capacity, make it impossible to treat the people *en bloc* as is sometimes done with the blind.

The greatest problems are the positive cases where home employment is essential.

There would be many advantages in some sort of central organization where, or through which, patients could be instructed in suitable crafts, tools and materials supplied and a market found for the products.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920 to 1938.

These Acts are administered by the County Council through the Public Health Committee, who co-operate closely with the Oxford Society for the Blind, making a grant towards the salary of the Society's Home Teacher.

As will be seen from the tables given there were 218 registered blind persons. Of these, ten were also mentally defective, six physically defective and eleven deaf.

There were seven Home workers and thirteen persons who worked independently.

Five blind persons were in Homes for the Blind, nine are in Public Assistance Institutions and two are in Mental Hospitals.

The Home Teacher, Miss Alleyne paid 261 visits and gave 84 lessons.

Thirty-two blind persons have registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

The relief of blind persons is carried out by the Council Health Visitors and the amount is such as to bring the blind person's net income to 22/- weekly after payment of rent and rates.

A special fuel grant amounting to 3/6 weekly is allowed during the winter months to blind householders.

One hundred and fifty-eight persons were relieved during the year at a cost of £7,451 3s. 11d.

Blind Persons in Oxfordshire.

<i>Age-period</i>					<i>Total Blind</i>
0- 1	...	...	...	...	—
1- 5	...	...	...	...	—
5-16	...	...	...	...	3
16-21	...	...	...	...	4
21-40	...	...	...	...	13
40-50	...	...	...	...	19
50-65	...	...	...	...	46
65-70	...	...	...	...	25
70 upwards	...	...	...	...	108
Unknown	...	...	...	...	—
					218

Age at which Blindness occurred.

<i>Age-period</i>					<i>Number</i>
0- 1	...	...	...	...	12
1- 5	...	...	...	...	10
5-10	...	...	...	...	6
10-20	...	...	...	...	6
20-30	...	...	...	...	12
30-40	...	...	...	...	12
40-50	...	...	...	...	26
50-60	...	...	...	...	33
60-70	...	...	...	...	47
70 upwards	...	...	...	...	47
Unknown	...	...	...	...	7
					218

VACCINATION.

Work in connection with vaccination is administered through the County Health Department.

Results show that in 1945 only 43 per cent of the total number of children whose births were registered during the previous year were vaccinated.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 to 1938.**Mental Deficiency Acts Committee.**

During the year ended 31st December, 1945, 25 (12 male and 13 female) new cases were ascertained.

The 25 cases were dealt with as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted to Certified Institutions ...	2	1	3
Placed under Guardianship ...		1	1
Voluntary Supervision	9	11	20
Statutory Supervision	1	—	1
	12	13	25

Of whom awaiting institutional treatment ...

3 6 9

The number of defectives ascertained by the Council to be subject to be dealt with, or who might become subject to be dealt with, on 31st December, 1945, was 751.

Institutional Accommodation.

On the 31st December, 1945, there were 135 persons detained under Order in Institutions and 57 under guardianship.

During the year ended 31st December, 1945.

No. of Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Acts	...	...	...	...	12
Of whom (a) admitted to Institutions	...	...	...	9	
(b) placed under guardianship	...	...	...	3	
				—	
				12	
				—	
No. of Varying Orders	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Orders by Secretary of State under Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, Section 9	...	...	...	...	—
No. of urgent cases admitted temporarily to Places of Safety	...	...	...	...	—
Notifications by County Education Authority	...	...	...	...	7
Notifications by Banbury Education Authority	...	...	...	...	—

On the 31st December, 1945, there were 135 persons detained under Order in Institutions, distributed as follows:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Borocourt	19	30	49
Billericay	1	—	1
Brentry Colony	3	—	3
Buntingford	10	—	10
Chipping Norton	15	23	38
Easthampstead	1	—	1
Ellen Terry Homes, Reigate	—	1	1
Hildenborough	1	1	2
Hortham Colony	1	—	1
Manor House, Aylesbury	1	1	2
Moss Side	1	—	1
Pewsey	1	1	2
Rampton	3	4	7
Royal Earlswood	1	—	1
Sandlebridge Homes	—	1	1
Stallington Hall	1	—	1
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	1	1
St. Mary's Home, Alton	—	6	6
St. Michael's Home, Leamington	—	1	1
St. Teresa's, Great Holt	—	1	1
Stoke Park Colony	2	3	5
	—	—	—
	61	74	135
	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS

Extract from Annual Report for the Year ended December 31st,
1945.

General Comparative Statistics.

(a) <i>Stock</i>	1938	1939/40/41/42/43/44/45
No. of dairy cattle	70,000	Not available
No. of beef cattle	20,000	Not available
Total head of cattle	90,057	Not available
Total head of horses	10,494	Not available
Total head of sheep	149,723	Not available
Total head of swine	47,635	Not available

(b) <i>Herds</i>	1938	1945
No. of non-designated herds	1,400	1,334
No. of accredited herds	188	161
No. of T.T. herds	29	56
No. of supervised herds	35	8
No. of attested herds	2	34
No. of T.T. and attested herds	31	139

(c) <i>Scheduled Diseases</i>	1938	'39	'40	'41	'42	'43	'44	'45
No. of anthrax reports	15	23	16	13	11	12	4	4
No. of confirmed cases of anthrax	5	nil	1	2	1	nil	nil	nil
No. of foot-and-mouth disease reports	3	1	nil	3	13	2	1	5
No. of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks	3	nil	nil	nil	5	nil	nil	2
No. of parasitic mange report cases	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil
No. of confirmed cases of parasitic mange	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
No. of sheep scab reports	2	2	1	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
No. of sheep scab outbreaks	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
No. of swine fever reports	31	76	98	55	24	32	41	37
No. of confirmed cases of swine fever	2	12	34	26	9	9	17	12
No. of reported cases of tuberculosis	205	192	121	102	83	112	99	87
No. of confirmed cases of tuberculosis	153	131	82	68	57	96	64	69

Tuberculous Milk—Veterinary Investigation.

Eight cases have been reported during the year under review, and have involved eight herds. In two cases, involving two farms, all samples were returned negative. In four cases, involving four farms, one individual sample, in each instance, was found positive (two

microscopically and two biologically)—all other samples being returned negative to a biological examination. In the other two reported cases, full reports are not yet to hand.

The two uncompleted cases, mentioned in the annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1944, have been concluded. One sample was found positive microscopically and one positive biologically. All other samples were returned negative.

All samples for biological examination are sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Nr. Reading, Berks.

Milk and Dairies Order of 1926.

Routine inspections have been carried out under this Order during 1945. 1500 herds have been inspected and 20,029 cattle clinically examined. Ten animals have been dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 during these inspections, which have also involved 97 cases of Mastitis. This compares with 8 cases of tuberculosis and 101 of mastitis during 1944. Under the heading 'Other Diseases' 7 such cases have been found.

Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1936.

(1) Accredited Milk Scheme.

Clinical inspections have been carried out during the year under review.

At the present time there are 161 licences in operation compared with 159 at the end of 1944.

During the year under review 282 herd inspections have been carried out under the Scheme. 8791 animals have been examined. These inspections have revealed four cases of tuberculosis which have been dealt with under the Order and 63 cases of mastitis.

During 1944, 8 cases of tuberculosis and 39 cases of mastitis were revealed during clinical inspections.

(2) Tuberculin Tested Herds

Half-yearly tuberculin testing and clinical examination has been carried out by the owners' veterinary practitioners under the above Order.

5858 animals have been tested during the year, and 159 reactors have been revealed. This is equal to 2.7 per cent. This percentage compares with 3.1 per cent in 1944 (4,290 animals tested, with 133 reactors) and 2.7 per cent in 1943 (2024 animals tested, with 56 reactors).

There has been a marked increase in the number of T.T. licences in operation during the last year. The number of such licences in operation, taken annually since 1938, are as follows:—29-31-24-16-12-25-40-56. It has been noted that the interest taken by farmers during 1945, and their endeavour to obtain a T.T. licence in respect of their herds, has been very marked.

(3) *Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme*

It will be noted under Part I of this report that there has again been a very marked increase in the number of herds which have been granted a Certificate of Attestation.

The total number of attested herds is now 173, with 8 supervised, as compared to 136, with 14 supervised, in 1944.

(4) *School Milk Scheme*

Quarterly veterinary inspections, under the above Scheme, have been duly carried out.

Milk is supplied to the various schools from 117 farms. This total is made up as follows:—

Attested herds—33; Accredited herds—16; Non-designated herds—68.

FOOD AND DRUGS

319 samples were procured during the year, of which 173 were submitted to the Public Analyst.

The articles sampled were:

ARTICLE	<i>No. Sampled</i>	<i>No. sent to Analyst</i>
<i>Foods</i>		
Aspic Jelly	1	1
Barley, Coarse Cut	1	1
'Bev'	1	1
Black Pudding	2	2
Butter	11	11
Chocolate, Drinking	3	3
Cochineal Colour	1	1
Cocoa	2	2
Coffee	5	5
Coffee and Chicory	4	4
Cooking Fat	2	2
Crushed Blue Peas	1	1
Curry Powder	1	1
Flavours	8	8
Ground Ginger	1	1
Jam	1	1
Lard	6	6
Lemonade Crystals	1	1
Lemonade Powder	2	2
Lemon Curd	1	1
Macaroni	1	1
Malt Vinegar	1	1
Malted Food	2	2

ARTICLE	No. <i>Sampled</i>	No. sent to <i>Analyst</i>
Margarine	4	4
Milk	148	25
Milk, Household	2	2
Oatmeal	4	4
Pea Flour	1	1
Peanut Butter	1	1
Pearl Barley	2	2
Peppermint	2	2
Pickling Spice	1	1
Rennet	2	2
Saccharin	8	8
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1
Sauce	1	1
Sausages, Meat Pastes, etc.	13	13
Semolina	2	2
Shredded Suet	1	1
Soya Flour	1	1
Spice, Mixed	1	1
Sugar	2	2
Sultanas	1	1
Sweetener Tablets	1	1
Sweetmeat	1	1
Table Cream	1	1
Vinegar	3	3
Yorkshire Pudding	1	1
<i>Beverages</i>		
British Sherry Type	1	1
Cherry Mineral	1	1
Cocktail	3	3
Cordial and Squashes	7	7
Fruit Cup	1	1
Pick-me-up	1	Broken in post
Ruby Wine	1	1
South African Wine	1	1
Tawny Wine	1	1
<i>Spirits</i>		
Brandy	1	—
Dry Sherry	1	1
Gin	8	—
Rum	2	—
Whisky	15	4

ARTICLE	No. <i>Sampled</i>	No. sent to <i>Analyst</i>
<i>Drugs</i>		
Aspirin	3	3
Chest and Lung Syrup	1	1
Glycerin	2	2
Gripe Mixture	2	2
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	1
Lemon, Ipecac and Squill	1	1
Syrup of Figs	1	1
	<hr/> 319 <hr/>	<hr/> 173 <hr/>

Adverse reports were received from the Public Analyst on 38 samples of food or drugs and were dealt with as follows:

Foods

Drinking	Cocoa, falsely described	Packer cautioned.
Chocolate (2)	as drinking chocolate.	
Malt	Amount of vitamins not disclosed.	Caution.
Milk	19.2% added water.	Retailer sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment.
Do.	18% deficiency in fat. Due to cows.	Caution.
„	23.3% deficiency in fat. Due to cows.	Caution.
„	14.3% deficiency in fat.	
„	14% deficiency in fat. Due to not mixing.	Caution.
„	15% deficiency in fat. Due to cows.	No action.
„	11.6% deficiency in fat. Due to cows.	No action.
Peppermint (2)	Deficiency in citric acid, saccharin and sugar.	Reported to Ministry of Food, who issued a caution.
Do.	Not made up in accordance with Soft Drinks Order, 1943.	Caution.
Pork Sausage (2)	Informal sample 50% deficient in meat equivalent. Official sample 66% deficient in meat.	<div> <div></div> <div>Fine £10.</div> <div>Costs £4 4s. 0d.</div> </div>

Sugar (2)	1st contained 3.57% of salt, due to contamination in shop. 2nd sample satisfactory.	} Manufacturers cautioned.
Sweetener Tablets	Described as containing 10 times the permitted amount of saccharin and dulcin. Due to printer's error.	
<i>Beverages</i>		
Ginger Cordial	Deficient in saccharin and sucrose.	Information passed to Ministry of Food.
Grape Fruit Squash	Excess of preservatives.	Caution.
Lime-flavoured Cordial	Deficient in citric acid and sucrose.	Reported to Ministry of Food, who issued a caution.
Tawny Wine	Not made from grapes% product of cider.	No action.
<i>Spirits</i>		
Whisky	Added water 4.3%.	No action.
Whisky (2)	Added water 32.7%. Submitted by consumer.	Official sample found to be correct.

Drugs

Gripe Mixture (2)	29% deficient in syrup.	Manufacturers cautioned.
Thos. Kerr's Specific	Prescribed dosage certified to be twice the maximum dosage according to B.P.	Manufacturers fined £10 for advertising this 'Specific' as a cure for cancer

In the case of the milk proceedings pending reported last year, the retailer was fined £50 with £9 9s. costs.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

63 inspections were made and in 22 instances traders were cautioned for having Part ii Poisons in stock without being on the Council's list of sellers of Part ii Poisons.

Legal proceedings are pending in two cases where poisons were sold by traders who were not 'Listed Sellers'.

Oxford and District Joint Hospitals Board

This Board which was set up some ten years ago in order to provide closer co-operation between all bodies responsible for hospital services in the area, has worthily achieved its object.

It has enabled local authorities, voluntary bodies and committees to discuss problems of common interest to the great benefit of the hospital services generally.

Apart from these advisory functions the Board also undertakes certain financial activities on behalf of its associated hospitals.

During 1945 it collected £13,000 in subscriptions, donations, Church collections, Alexandra Rose Day and special efforts throughout the County and City. The Board has also acted as the agent for distribution of grants from local authorities, and during the year some £11,000 was distributed to Hospitals of which £3350 was the contribution of the County Council.

The Oxford and District Joint Hospitals' Board is one of the three Divisional Councils comprising the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council, which Council is recognized by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust as representing the hospital services in the Region.

Housing

The Joint Rural Housing Committee has continued its work during the year, and on the recommendation of its Technical Sub-Committee has approved the following matters as a guide to the making of the survey of housing conditions by the Rural District Councils.

1. Fit for human habitation implies generally that a dwelling should be free from serious dampness, satisfactorily lighted and ventilated, properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences and with a sink and suitable arrangements for disposing of slop water, and be in good general repair. It should also have a satisfactory water supply, adequate washing accommodation, facilities for preparing and cooking food, and a well-ventilated store for food.

2. The window lighting space of each room should be well distributed, should be equal to approximately one tenth of the floor area, and that the openable portion of each window should be at least one-half of the total window area.

3. Where it is impracticable to secure a height of 8 feet in each room as required by the Building Bye-Laws, the height of any room should not be less than 6 feet 9 inches, or if the room is wholly or partly in the roof, it shall be 6 feet 9 inches at the least in height over not less than one-half of the area of the room, measured at a height of 5 feet above the floor level of the room.

For the purposes of the survey it was also recommended to all Rural Housing Authorities

- (a) that the survey should be confined during the first year to houses of a rateable value of £20 or less.

(b) that houses be classified as follows:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Condition of Dwelling</i>
1	satisfactory in all respects
2	minor defects
3	requiring repair, structural alterations or improvement.
4	appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts
5	unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense

(c) that detailed inspection be concentrated in the first place on houses likely to fall within categories (3), (4) and (5), so that information essential for the preparation of housing programmes may be available as soon as possible

(d) that the keeping of records should be on a uniform basis.

By the end of the year the survey was making progress and arrangements have been made for progress reports to be available from time to time for circulation to the constituent authorities.

The County Council has appointed a County Housing Officer, who took up his appointment on 12th November, 1945.

Civil Defence Casualty Services

These services were wound up during the year and the disposal of drugs, stores and equipment in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, was commenced.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Maternity and Child Welfare Travelling Exhibition

This Exhibition was formed in 1945 for the use of Health Visitors, to enable them to give demonstrations at Infant Welfare Centres, for teaching mothercraft at schools and for use on Health Days, etc.

It is made up in sections, suitable to be carried about by the Health Visitor in her car, so that she can apply for any particular section.

It consists of the following sections:

Model Clothing from 0-1 years and from 1-5 years.

Premature Infants' Equipment.

Bathing.

Natural Feeding.

Artificial Feeding.

Toddlers' Toilet and Habits.

Safety First in the Home and Out-of-doors.

First Aid in the Home.

School Medical Service.

Educational Toys.

During 1945 it was used at the following places:—

- (1) Weekend Course—at Warwick, for Health Visitors and Social Workers.
- (2) Bomber Command R.A.F. Station, in connection with Ministry of Labour Recruitment Campaign.
- (3) Royal College of Nursing P.T. Course.
- (4) Town Hall, Thame (December).

Table showing vital statistics for 1945 of each Rural District in the County.

		_ Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Nett Births.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.
		Population estimated to middle of 1945.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.
					Number.	Rates.
Banbury	...	13200	236	17.9	11	46.2
Bullington	...	24840	560	22.5	16	28.6
Chipping Norton	...	14320	267	18.6	12	44.9
Henley	...	18410	266	14.4	12	45.1
Ploughley	...	14270	306	21.4	9	29.4
Witney	...	17900	352	19.7	7	19.9
						12.9
						10.9
						12.1
						10.5
						10.4
						11.4

CAUSE OF DEATH	URBAN DISTRICTS														RURAL DISTRICTS														Grand Total	
	Under 1				1-5				5-15				15-45				45-65				65—				Total					
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Resp. System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. polio-myel. & poli-enceph:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac-infeenceph: ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of b: cav: & œsoph: (M), Uterus (F) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of stomach & duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of all other sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cran: vasc: lesions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of circ: system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Resp: diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal & post-abortion: sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con: mal: birth inj: infant: dis:	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road Traffic accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violent causes ...	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ...	18	13	5	4	2	3	14	24	72	45	174	153	527	43	30	11	7	2	3	30	37	120	85	408	381	1157	1684	1684	1684	1684

Table showing vital statistics for 1945 of each Urban District in the County.

		Population estimated to middle of 1945.	Nett Births.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rates.
Banbury	315	19.0	13	41.3	216	13.1
Bicester	87	24.4	3	34.5	38	10.7
Chipping Norton	53	14.8	0	0	42	11.7
Henley	134	15.5	8	59.4	101	11.6
Thame	60	17.3	0	0	53	15.3
Witney	107	17.9	4	37.4	67	9.5
Woodstock	25	18.3	2	80.0	20	11.1

